The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2496. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Arrival of the Arago and City of Baltimore.

Full and Exclusive Details of the Battle of Solferino,

FROM

Our Correspondents at the Seat of War.

Effects of the French Victories in England and on the Continent.

MODIFIED ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA

CONTINUED AGITATION IN ITALY.

Occupation of the Tonal Pass by Garibaldi's Troops.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

State of the Money Markets of Paris and London.

The Steamship *Arago*, on the 29th June, from Southampton, with one day's later mails from Europe, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *Anglo-Saxon* arrived at Liverpool on June 28.

The *Hammonia* arrived at Cowes, June 27.

The above packet Wilco will sail from Southampton on the 9th June.

The War in Italy—Great Battle of Solferino —Victory of the Allied Armies.

PARIS, Sunday, June 26.

The Moniteur of to-day contains the following telegram:

CAVRIANA, Saturday—1:31 P. M.

The Emperor to the Empress:

It is impossible to obtain details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. I have passed the night in the room occupied on the morning of the battle by the Emperor of Austria. Gen. Niel has been appointed Marshal of France.

PARIS, Saturday, June 25.

No official message has been received to-day. The Paris stages that our victorious army has crossed the Mincio in pursuit of the Austrians. The *Presse* says that a private message from Berne has been spoken of, which puts down the Austrian loss at the enormous number of 25,000 *hors de combat*, and 15,000 taken prisoners, together with 16 flags and 72 cannon captured.

The *Moniteur* of June 26, has the following:

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26—11:30 A. M.

The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole army, have been compelled to abandon their position and withdraw to the left bank of the Mincio. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. The loss of the enemy has been very considerable, but our loss is much less. We have taken 20 cannon, more than 7,000 prisoners, and three flags. Gen. Niel and his *corps d'armée* have covered themselves with glory. The Sardinian army inflicted considerable loss on the enemy, after having contended with great fury against superior forces.

THE SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

TURIN, Sunday, June 26.

A message, dated the 25th, from the head-quarters of the Allies, announces that a battle has been fought at Solferino against the Austrians, who were commanded by the Emperor. The Allies took 30 cannon, 6 ride pieces, and several flags. The Austrians have recrossed the Mincio. All the fortified positions of the enemy were taken. Prince NAPOLEON arrived yesterday at Parma, where he was received with enthusiasm.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

VIENNA, Saturday morning.

A battle on the Mincio began yesterday at 4 o'clock in the morning. At 6 the cannonade was heard distinctly at Verona. No official report received.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 25, (*via Vienna.*)

The day before yesterday our right wing occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino and Cavriana, and the left wing pressed forward, yesterday, and far as Guidizolo and Castiglione, driving back the enemy. The collision of the two entire armies took place yesterday at 10 A. M. Our left wing, under Gen. WIMPFFEN, advanced nearly as far as Cateo. In the afternoon a concentrated assault of the enemy was made upon the heretofore defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese; but, on the other hand, the order of our centre could not be restored. Later extraordinarily heavy, a violent thunderstorm, the development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began late in the evening.

[The above telegram is official.]

VIENNA, Saturday, June 25.

The Austrian *Correspondence* contains the following: "The day before yesterday the Austrian army crossed the Mincio at four points, and came upon a superior force of the enemy on the Chiese. After an obstinate combat of 12 hours, our army withdrew across the Mincio. Our headquarters are at Villa Franca."

ROME, Saturday, June 25.

Advices have been received from a reliable source that 800 Piedmontese have arrived at Tirano with 700 volunteers, and advanced towards Bormio, at the foot of the Stelvio Pass.

The telegraph line between Verona and Sendeck, through the Tyrol, has been completed as far as Mals.

The *Moniteur* of the 27th, publishes the following telegram from the Emperor to the Empress:

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26—11:55 A. M.

The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio to attack us with the whole of their army, have been compelled to abandon their positions and to retire to the left bank of the river. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. We have 20 cannon, 3 flags, and captured more than 7,000 prisoners. The Sardinian army inflicted severe losses on the enemy, after having contended with great obstinacy against superior numbers. The *Moniteur* adds that the battle of the 24th of June is to bear the name of "The Battle of Solferino."

PARIS, Monday, June 27.

A message from Cavriana announces that on the day of battle, the 24th, the Emperor was constantly in the hottest fire. The dangers which the Emperor ran increased still more the enthusiasm and daring of our soldiers.

PARIS, Monday, June 27.

A detachment of Chasseurs des Alps, commanded by Major MARIN, has occupied the Pass of Tonal, between the Val Camonica and the Tyrol.

LATEST PER ARAGO.

By Telegraph from London to Southampton.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 29—5 P. M.

The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs from Paris, Wednesday morning, that the following telegram has been received from the Emperor to the Empress:

CAVRIANA, Tuesday, June 28.

Our troops are crossing the Mincio without resistance, the enemy having retired thence.

The Times Paris Correspondent says that, at the battle of Solferino the Piedmontese were at one moment overpowered by the Austrians, but that they recovered, repulsed the enemy and kept their positions with unyielding courage.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 28.

Deserters from the Austrians unanimously state that 40,000 men were collected at Pozzolengo. The position fell in the Piedmontese. D'HILLIER was Solferino and fought against CAVRIANA. The order of the army was admirable. One thousand Piedmontese were killed and about one thousand wounded. The heights were occupied by the French, and the Austrians were forced to retire to Goito, being beaten along their whole line.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Very Latest Details from the Battle-Field of Solferino.

The Character of the Ground—The Forces Engaged—The French Emperor Grazed by a Musket-shot—Fearful Scenes on the Field—Complete Defeat of the Austrians—The French Advance from Milan—Pictures of the War—Milan, Brescia, Castiglione—Aspect of the Country—A Glimpse of Garibaldi—Political Movements and Speculations.

Milan After its Liberation—Scenes of the War—Movements of Troops—Garibaldi at Turin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

I am still blockaded in this city, and am growing impatient at the enforced delay. We have no intelligence from the seat of war upon which we can place any reliance, though plenty of floating rumors to make and keep us uneasy. Yesterday, our estimable *courier* told us news had just arrived of an enormous battle, in which the Austrians had lost an immense number of thousands of men; and, to-day, we were told by a soldier in the hospital, who belonged to the division of HAUTPOUL D'HILLIERS, and was wounded at Marignan, that he had received a letter from a comrade, saying they had advanced *beyond* Mantua into the famous quadrilateral of which so much has been said. The first rumor, of course, was false. The second may be true; if so, it indicates a purpose to cut off Mantua from the other fortresses and, perhaps, besiege that and Peschiera at the same time, if the Austrians shall decline a general engagement. But little reliance can be placed, however, on any of these reports. The newspapers of this city, like those of Turin, amount to nothing whatever in the way of intelligence. They are small sheets, in very large type, and evincing neither enterprise nor ability. The Lombard *Gazette* is the largest of those published here, and was the official paper under the Austrian rule. The day after Gen. GYULAI's defeat, however, as soon as the city authorities had declared themselves subjects of the Sardinian King, it took down the double-headed eagle which had adorned its head, and is now the official organ of the *new regime*. In the way of versatility, this goes a *little* ahead of your neighbor of the *Herald*; —but it is in this respect*ion* in many others, a very good representative of the Milanese people. It is not likely that they were ever very well satisfied wi h the Austrian rule;—but they were certainly *very* discreet in avoiding all expressions and indications of discontent, until after the decisive defeat of Magenta, and the actual departure of the Austrian army. Then they welcomed the French as their saviours, and hailed the Sardinians as their brethren. The *Gazette*, from any thing which passed here, gets its telegraphic news of the war mainly from Paris, which is three days from Brescia, while Milan by rail, is less than three hours! It is quite in vain, therefore, to look to the Italian journals for news of what *has* been done at head-quarters, to say nothing of indications of the immediate future.

It is a fact, however, that a very large train of heavy artillery has passed through this city within the last two days, in the direction of Mantua;—but whether it is to be used at that place or not remains to be seen. There can be no doubt that the next step in the campaign will be the reduction of Peschiera and Mantua;—but whether that is to be done by siege or by battle in the open field, depends entirely upon the disposition of the Austrians. Their new General, Count SCHLICK, may be inclined to redeem the reputation of the army from the stain it has received in the previous encounters;—or, on the other hand, discretion may overbear all such considerations. It is but just to say, however, that no soldiers could possibly have fought better, or with more resolute and determined bravery, than the Austrian troops: the default has been with their *officers*, and especially with their Commander-in-Chief.

As I stood this afternoon in the door of my hotel, the Albergo del San Marino, a common *coupé* hack drove *by*, with two officers inside, and followed by a crowd of people. It stopped at the City Hall, which is close at hand,—and while one of the officers got out, the other, who remained inside, was saluted with loud cries of "*Viva Garibaldi!*" and with clapping of hands and great applause. He had come from the Army near Peschiera upon some business connected with the operations there, and returned, I was told, this afternoon. I mingled with the crowd and had a good look at this famous chief as he sat in the carriage. There is nothing very marked in his appearance,—though he has a good face and wears a look of resolution. He wore the uniform of a Sardinian officer, a green coat, a small cap with a projecting front, and silver epaulettes. His presence in the city was not generally known, but wherever his carriage appeared, and his name was mentioned, he was greeted with marked enthusiasm. I mentioned the fact of his having been in town to an officer of the National Guard, which was extemporized immediately after the departure of the Austrians, and inquired about his popularity. He said everybody admired his valor, shouted over his brilliant exploits, and thought highly of him as a military man; but in politics he represented a principle which nobody cared for and had no popularity. "He is a *democrat*," said he, with a shrug of the shoulders and a contemptuous *pish!*

The new Milanese National Guard, do not present as yet a very soldierly appearance;—and though they may be quite adequate to the preservation of peace within the city, especially so long as that peace is not threatened with disturbance, I should not like to rely upon them in an encounter with tried troops in an open fight. The authorities, during the short time they have been in power, have been very diligent in issuing regulations for them, and the tailors of the town are doing their best to provide them with proper uniforms. As yet, however, they look very much like an untrained militia, and handle their muskets as if they were much heavier than their weight avoirdupois would indicate. All arts, however, must have a beginning;—and it is very possible that in time they may rival, in excellence of discipline and soldierly regularity on parade, our best regiments of New-York volunteers.

I went into the military hospital to-day. Most of the wounded are doing well, and very nearly all would be considered convalescent. I was surprised on being told that the whole number of disabled French troops now in Milan was about *ten thousand*,—though quite half that number are sufficiently recovered to be about the streets. They receive very excellent care, both from their professional attendants and from the people of the town;—and a large proportion of them will be ready soon, beyond doubt, to resume their places in the ranks. One with whom we talked had received a bad wound in the leg, above the knee from a musket ball fired from the village of Magenta;—he seemed tolerably well satisfied, however, inasmuch as he was with those who crossed the bridge of Buffalora in the morning and had fought his way the whole distance,—to the village. He had done a good day's work, and only received his wounds at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He said that after the Austrians blew up the arches of the bridge, the French laid down planks over them in such a way as to make them passable, not only for infantry, but for cavalry also. Another soldier lost his fore-finger by a musket-ball in the fight at Marignano, and was inclined to complain of his enforced inaction, as he had only three months longer to serve; and a third, whom we met in the streets, was quite indignant because he had been kept for five weeks at *Novi* being *bored* for the army, and had not been engaged in any of the fights. It must be a very curious lot in life, I am aware, which leaves absolutely nothing to complain of,—but I confess this man's murmuring seemed a little unreasonable. I comforted him as well as I could by telling him his turn would probably come ere long. He replied sorrowfully that he hoped so, but was greatly afraid they would send him back to the bakeries.

When we hear of a city just abandoned by an enormous army, we naturally expect to find in it some of the marks and signs of war. We look at least for confusion and half-recovered consternation, if not for symptoms of ravage and destruction. We think of terrified children, and women drowned in tears—and can scarcely imagine that the ordinary pursuits of life should have resumed their course so soon. But a stranger visiting Milan would see no reason to suspect that the City had heard of war for a hundred years. Business and pleasure sweep along in their accustomed channels. The shop-windows are full of attractive trinkets;—the *cafés* are crowded with their *habitués*;—hacks and porters are at their usual stands;—Punch and Judy draw their accustomed crowds upon the public squares;—and the whole town seems just as full of life and gayety as if nothing unusual had taken place within its gates. It is only when you meet a Zouave on crutches, or a French artillery-man with his arm in a sling, or a Sardinian trooper with his head tied up from a sabre-cut, that you think of war as a thing to be seen and felt out of books and bulletins. I spent a quarter of an hour of twilight looking at the mimic fights of little figures which a showman was exhibiting under the shadow of that wonder of the world—the great Cathedral. Beside me in the crowd stood two Turcos—those fearful and ferocious Arabs of the French army. What hideous brutes they are upon close inspection! Dark as our negroes—with low, retreating foreheads—coarse, sensual faces—brawny arms and the activity of cats, they seem more like animals than men, and fight from the instinct which animates the tiger rather than the moral courage which is the attribute of man.

After dusk I walked out upon the *Place d'Armée*—a large, level open field beside the citadel. Soldiers, of whom a thousand or so are here encamped, were mingled with citizens. Some were amusing the children—others were rehearsing to the curious *canaille* the history of their fights—and those more gallantly disposed were making themselves agreeable to the black-eyed but not over-cleanly females for whom camp-life seemed to have a restless fascination.

A crowd of Milanese boys, with the imitative instinct which animates boys everywhere, were marching over the field, with shouldered sticks, and under a leader of their own choosing,—while ten or fifteen youths of greater age paraded the field singing in espital style—though with somewhat more of noise than melody,—the stirring war-songs of the country. A large park of artillery,—tents pitched to the number of two or three hundred, and bivouac fires blazing under the splendid trees which shade what a fortnight since was the grand promenade of the Milanese—filled up this lively and picturesque scene. I lingered around until the evening drum called the troops to their quarters, and then returned to my lodgings,—where I should have been much more pleasantly, and perhaps quite as usefully, employed, in laying in a stock of sleep against to-morrow's fatigue, as in scribbling this gossipping, and not very interesting or important epistle.

H. J. R.

Passage of the Alps—Happy Appearance of the Country—Garibaldi's True Position in the Sardinian Army—Count Cavour Inflicts upon his Appointment—Curious Political Features of the Situation—Visit to Magenta—Estimate of the Dead—Character of the Ground.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

It was difficult to remain in Paris when "all the world" had gone to the war. One felt effeminate in promenading on the Boulevards in the company of old men, women and children, sweet-scented dandies and other types of the genus non-combatant. The smell of blood came to us from across the Alps, and by that inexplicable perversity of human nature which pushes one towards scenes of carnage, stimulated the desire to depart. It only required the arrival of the Governor to put the desire into execution; and here we are at the capital of Lombardy, in the rear-guard of the allied army, ready to give you facts and impressions on the subject of the war.

In ordinary times a trip across the Alps and through the principal cities of Northern Italy is a sort of odyssey—a voyage into the kingdom of poetry and of antiquity. Every town, every mountain pass, every river and plain, has its history crowded with great events. One ought to approach such a land with awe and reverence, but surely he cannot do so now. The names that were hallowed to him by time and distance are now bandied about by high and low, until all their romance is gone; the roads, the towns, the places are now put to such vulgar uses that there is no longer room for illusion. Every man, even to the coachman who drives a public vehicle, carries a map in his pocket and points out the most minute localities with readiness. The fact is, the land of romance and of song has fallen into the public domain, and what was yesterday a poem is to-day a chapter of terrible prose.

Thus, as we approached the Alps through the charming valleys of Savoy, all attempts at romance were inexorably put to flight by the songs, the cheers, and the shouts of half a dozen car-loads of French artillery-men who had been hitched on to our train, and who were going to the siege of Mantua—at least so they had been told at Paris. This thing of going to war by steam, of moving whole armies by steam, broke in seriously upon our souvenirs of HOMER and OVID and CICERO. Then, as we commenced in a diligence the passage of the Alps, at the famous Mont Cenis, our reveries of antiquity were again deranged by interminable trains of homely mule-carts carrying boxes of biscuits all the way from Paris to the army in Italy, and by other carts laden with spades to throw up fortifications, to dig ditches, and, perhaps, graves. Besides these there were artillery-wagons in pieces, whole parks of artillery, sacks of flour and oats, and empty bags to make gabions. The whole mountain region—a distance of sixty miles—was occupied by an almost unbroken line of these essential sinews of war. Arrived in Italy, it was impossible to mount a railway train in which we did not have, as an advanced or rear guard, a regiment of singing, shouting soldiers, hurrying joyously to the field of battle. The stations were incumbered with the material of war, awaiting transportation; the natives—"natives" in its vulgarest sense—crowded the depôts, and stolidly gazed at their liberators as they passed, and the whole country was one scene of bustle and confusion, by steam.

It was not unnatural, after what had been published on the subject, that one should enter Italy with the notion that he was to see at every step some evidence of suffering and spoliation; but, with the exception of the battle-fields, there are no such evidences, even in the places occupied by the enemy. Certainly there appeared to be an almost total absence of farm animals; but the cause of this absence may not always have been a matter of complaint to the proprietors, while the houses and the grain-fields showed absolutely no trace of the war which has swept over the country. Men and women—more of the last than of the first—were employed in the fields cutting wheat, plowing up corn, or regulating the sluices of their rice-fields. Aside from what was to be seen on the railways, there was nothing to excite a suspicion that anything unusual had taken place.

At Turin, the capital of Sardinia, we had letters to official persons, which gained for us some facts of a general character, not without a certain importance. For example, we learned there the true position of GARIBALDI in the Sardinian army, and this position is the very opposite of everything that has been published heretofore on the subject. When, at the beginning of the war, it was proposed to form a *corps d'armée* composed entirely of volunteers, Gen. DE LA MARMORA, Minister of War, who is a *martinet* of the most fogyish stamp, opposed the measure with violence, his opposition being based on a general sentiment of contempt for volunteers and their utility. Count CAVOUR, while sharing his colleague's opinion as to the general inutility of the volunteer service, yet approved the measure as a political and revolutionary arm, by which to raise up additional embarrassments for the Austrians; and this was evidently the true ground. Neither Minister would yield his position, Gen. DE LA MARMORA absolutely refusing to sign GARIBALDI's commission as General, and M. CAVOUR insisting that the volunteers should be enrolled. At length a compromise was agreed upon. The decree constituting a corps of volunteers in the Sardinian service, and a commission appointing GARIBALDI its General, were drawn up by Count CAVOUR, and signed by the *Minister of the Interior*—an act which is evidently unconstitutional, but which is accepted by a majority of the Cabinet and by the Parliament as a binding contract. It is only thus, and in this light, that GARIBALDI can be regarded as belonging to the regular service in the Sardinian army.

When GARIBALDI came to Turin, and a few weeks later to Milan, Gen. DE LA MARMORA refused to see him, an act which was not approved by the King and Emperor, and which created for him an amount of ill-will among the people that will, perhaps, cost him his place in the Cabinet of Turin.

It is here the place to speak of the political sentiment of the Italian people in connection with GARIBALDI. When the name of this officer is mentioned, either at Turin or at Milan, the countenance of the speaker is lightened up, and it requires no great amount of penetration to discover that his name is the key to every heart. In fact, we have unmistakable evidences that the name of GARIBALDI carries with it in the minds of the people an idea of republicanism, and that if they shout for King VICTOR EMANUEL and the Sardinian Constitution, it is only because that is the best thing they can get, and because it is infinitely preferable to the Austrian dominion. I have been told even that Gen. DE LA MARMORA, to evade the remonstrances which GARIBALDI's prodigious successes throw upon him, takes refuge behind the political dangers which this dauntless chief has raised up. These dangers are already occupying the attention of Count CAVOUR, and we may certainly predict that they will be averted, since GARIBALDI himself opposes any movement other than that in favor of VICTOR EMANUEL and a constitutional monarchy.

There is another fact in connection with the King's Cabinet, both curious and instructive. It will be recollected that there lives in Bologna, in the Roman States, a gentleman who, since 1830, has been an intimate personal friend of LOUIS NAPOLEON. It was when LOUIS NAPOLEON and his elder brother were commanding in the Italian Revolution of that epoch, that the acquaintance was made. All three met and took oaths together over the altar of the Carbonari. Three years ago this gentleman published a pamphlet, which had an immense circulation in Italy, pointing out the duty of NAPOLEON III. toward the Italian population, recalling the days when the Emperor, yet a boy, commanded Italian patriots, and predicting for him in such an eventuality, a glorious career and a still more glorious place in the history of the world.

Soon after the publication of this pamphlet, its author was invited to Paris, and much to the astonishment of the etiquette-observing people of the palace, was invited to take up his abode, like some foreign King or Prince, in the Tuileries. Well, this gentleman—I have not been able to recall his name at this moment—a citizen of Bologna, in the territory of the Pope, and an intimate personal friend of NAPOLEON III., is now the Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of the King of Sardinia. Count CAVOUR *ad interim* Minister of War, signs the papers and reserves the approval of all the acts of the Foreign Department; but the gentleman of Bologna, in fact, conducts the affairs of the Department.

The reader may draw from this curious fact whatever conclusion he pleases; but he should not forget that Bologna was the first town in the Roman States that declared for VICTOR EMANUEL, that the whole northern part of the Pope's Kingdom has followed suit, and demanded to be annexed to Sardinia. The day we reached Turin it was reported in the diplomatic corps that only the day previously the Count CAVOUR had informed the people of Bologna that *their demand for annexation would be* (later on) *accepted by the King*. If this be true, its importance cannot be exaggerated. It constitutes an anomalous situation, difficult to penetrate in its bearings or probable solution. The Emperor NAPOLEON has guaranteed the integrity of the Pope's dominions. Gen. D'ALLEMAGNE punctually executes his orders in smothering all demonstrations in favor of Sardinia at Rome, and yet the northern provinces of these dominions are permitted to declare for Sardinia, and are to be annexed thereto. The complication is obvious to every one, and for myself, I admit my inability to penetrate either the motive or the solution.

It is said in official circles at Turin that the French losses at Magenta in killed and wounded were 8,000, instead of 5,000, as appears in the French report; while the French estimate of the Austrian losses (20,000 killed and wounded) is not exaggerated. From indications gathered on the battle-field of Magenta, these estimates must closely approximate the truth. For example, we found in one gravel ditch near the railroad, and which had been dug to obtain gravel for the ballasting of the road, 2,500 bodies interred. These were at the village of Magenta, where the last stand of the enemy was made against MCMAHON's division, and within a stone's throw of the famous Palace Jacobi, now almost crumbling into ruins from the effects of the French artillery. On no other part of the entire battle-field is there to be found such a mass of the dead as here; but these were not all killed at the village of Magenta. The deep ditch already dug, and the loose nature of the gravelly earth, induced those charged with the burying of the dead to prefer this to other points more or less distant as a burying place. At the bridge of Magenta we found in an orchard a mound in which about one hundred soldiers had been buried—60 Austrians and the balance Grenadiers of the French Imperial Guard. The balance of the graves scattered over the field were all smaller than this one, and we came in our estimate to an aggregate mortality on the field of battle of 3,000. To this estimate must be added 500 dead or to die in the hospitals, which gives a total of 3,500 dead. This, it will be perceived, is about a fair proportion of dead against 24,500 wounded—that is to say, against the number wounded severely enough to enter the hospital, for those whose wounds are simple are dressed on the field; they never enter the hospital, and are not counted among the wounded. The principal part of the fighting, at the battle of Magenta, occurred at the village of Magenta, at the bridge of Magenta, and at the village of Buffalora.

Up to the moment we left Paris, all the accounts of the battle which had been published left but an imperfect impression upon the mind, either of the alternations of the struggle, or of the ground itself. We spent an afternoon on the battle-field, and I think I can throw some light on the subject. To begin: The river Ticino, at this point, runs nearly due north and south. The macadamized road and the accompanying railroad from Novara to Milan, cross the river in a direct line from east to west. There are two bridges and two villages which figure prominently in the reports of this battle, and which form the key to a proper understanding of it. These are the bridge and village of Buffalora, and the bridge (new bridge) and village of Magenta. But the point to be remembered is, that all four of these places are totally separate, and each one has its own history in the battle. The bridge of Buffalora must not be confounded with the village of Buffalora, nor must the bridge of Magenta be confounded with the village of that name.

The bridge of Buffalora is on the river Ticino, and serves as the crossing for the road and railroad, already mentioned, from Novara to Milan. There is no other permanent bridge over the Ticino for several miles up and down the river. Crossing this bridge and going due east on the road to Milan, (accompanied at a few rods distant on the right by the railroad,) we arrive, at a distance of nearly two miles, at the Naviglio Grande, running, like the river, due north and south, and crossed here by a bridge, called the *Bridge of Magenta*. Continuing east on the same road, we arrive, at a distance of more than a mile further on, at the *Village of Magenta*. The village of Buffalora is situated on the Grand Canal, something like a mile to the north of the bridge of Magenta. There is also a point called Corbetto, still further east than the village of Magenta, and of the right of the road and railroad.

Now, at the battle, let the reader recollect that the Austrian right wing rested on the villages of Magenta and Corbetto, their centre at the bridge of Magenta, and their left at the village of Buffalora, with their backs directly toward the bridge of Buffalora. The Austrian army thus stood in the form of a crescent some five miles in length, with their faces to the north, awaiting the approach of NAPOLEON, who crossed the Ticino six miles north of the bridge of Buffalora, on pontoon-bridges thrown across the river at Turbigo, and advanced to the south, right in the face of the Austrian position.

A word as to the nature of the ground. Villages in old countries are always compact; those of Magenta and Buffalora cover each not more than thirty acres of ground, and in general between one village and another there are no houses of any kind. The farmers live in the villages. The battle-field of Magenta is covered by orchards, vineyards and grain-fields. The fields are intersected irregularly by green hedges and trees, and clumps of ornamental trees, so that the view is constricted. The space intervening between the Ticino and the canal is a low, level plain, cut up by ornamental rows of trees into meadows, which are sometimes overflowed, by the river. Just before arriving at the canal, the ground abruptly rises about twenty feet, and once upon the elevation the country opens before a level plain as far as the eye extends. The canal is upon and near the edge of the rise, and but little of the struggle took place in the bottom-land between the canal and the river.

The battle commenced principally at the village of Buffalora, continued longest at the middle of the crescent, (the bridge of Magenta,) which was several times taken and retaken, and which bears all the marks of a most fearful struggle, and terminated at the village of Magenta. The Austrians turned their backs upon the bridge of Buffalora, because, when driven across this bridge the two days before from their fortifications at San Martino, they blew up the two last arches of the bridge, and did not deem it possible for any important body of men to cross there. CANROBERT, however, a little late on the day of the great battle, succeeded in passing the broken arches with his division, and attacking the enemy thus in the rear, placed them between two fires. The Emperor had already driven them from Buffalora; CANROBERT drove them from the bridge of Magenta, while MACMAHON finished the day gloriously at their last point of refuge at the village of Magenta.

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Neither of the Commanders-in-Chief at the battle of Magenta could see the progress of the struggle, on account of the fruit and ornamental trees that covered the ground, and both were obliged to rely upon the reports brought to them by their aids-de-camp. GYULAI was stationed at a chateau near the scene of action, and I am told that during the battle he betrayed the greatest confusion and irritation. He rode continually up and down the lawn, swearing and blustering, while those remained calm and collected, and apparently enjoying the confusion. When at last the battle was lost, GYULAI sunk his spurs into his horse and galloped from his post of observation, (but it is said to have displayed a noble self-confidence. This statement, however, is obtained from the people of the chateau, and must be taken for what it is worth.

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Here, at Milan, the town is still rejoicing at its deliverance from the Austrians. Every window has its Sardinian or French flag, an enormous tri-color crowns the spire of the famous Cathedral, the streets are crowded with people who seem gay and happy, and nearly every man and woman carries a piece of tri-colored (Sardinian) ribbon on his or her dress. In all this there is a little of bravado, for, according to the Piedmontese, which, perhaps, is not competent testimony, the Lombards have shown altogether too much docility—too much indifference to Austrian rule. The ribbon is a defiance which, according to them, comes too late; it is a risk of life, liberty and property, after the danger is past; and since they do not owe their independence to any act of their own, the Piedmontese look upon this ribbon demonstration as an example of bad taste. Every Milanese to whom we talk, takes occasion to boast loudly of the rapidity with which they threw up barricades and organized their defences on the day after the battle of Magenta, when the enemy was far away in the direction of Lodi. They tell us also that they have sent ten thousand men to GARIBALDI—a statement which may certainly be reduced one-half. The National Guard now furnishes the garrison of the town; the palace of the *Stat Major* is opposite my window, and I should infer, from their appearance, that this body is entirely composed of the better class of the population. They look more like gentlemen than soldiers; their gold watches and chains and seal-rings correspond badly with a military cap and a bayonetted musket.]

The town is full of wounded soldiers of all ranks, and of officers and soldiers on their way to Brescia. One hundred and fifty *seize* guns of enormous dimensions have just passed through here on their way against Verona, (their conductors say,) and more are arriving.

The employes on the railroads and in the public offices have been changed here, but the local laws are yet in operation.

Every person whom we address takes especial pains to execrate the memory of GYULAI. He is not only odious for his treatment of the people of the country, but for his treatment of his own soldiers. His removal and disgrace is hailed with delight.

We were astonished to find so few strangers at Milan. We found good vacant rooms at one of the two best hotels of the place, and at the other one the same state of things existed. The town is crowded with foreign soldiers, but the traveling public is clearly wanting.

We leave to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock for Brescia, by horse conveyance, the railroad being entirely monopolized by the army for the transportation of the soldiers, siege trains, and other material of war. The head-quarters of the French army was till two days ago at Brescia. The last affair of GARIBALDI is admitted here as a defeat—the first one he has met. This officer was in town to-day, and created great enthusiasm.

MALAKOFF.

Letter from Brescia—Preparations for the Great Battle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRESCIA, Friday, June 24, 1859.

I arrived here late last night—or rather at 1 o'clock this morning—after a very hard ride of 18 hours, in what was styled a diligence—here a vile *berlin*. I have no time to make any notes of things noticed on the road, as I intend immediately after breakfast to push on in pursuit of the GRAND ARMY. The fact is, the rapidity with which the Austrians have conducted their retreat puts all the ordinary modes of traveling quite out of the question. The railroads have been monopolized by the French army, so that civilians are turned over to the tender mercies of public stages and *vetturini*. Between Milan and this place,—a distance of sixty miles,—the Emperor has given orders that not even troops shall any longer be permitted to travel by rail, as he requires the entire service of the road for the provisions and other material of war. As we passed along the road, therefore, we constantly encountered soldiers on the march, and the number of carts laden with food and other materials of war were five in the villages. The battle-field of Magenta is covered by orchards, vineyards and grain-fields. The fields are intersected irregularly by green hedges and trees, and clumps of ornamental trees, so that the view is constricted. The space intervening between the Ticino and the canal is a low, level plain, cut up by ornamental rows of trees into meadows, which are sometimes overflowed, by the river. Just before arriving at the canal, the ground abruptly rises about twenty feet, and once upon the elevation the country opens before a level plain as far as the eye extends. The canal is upon and near the edge of the rise, and but little of the struggle took place in the bottom-land between the canal and the river.

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INTERESTING FACTS OF OUR NATIONAL HISTORY.

Extracts from George Sumner's Fourth of July Oration, Delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

In 1776 the great Powers of Europe were at peace, and England was at full liberty to throw on our shores the whole force of her arms.

In the great contest which ensued—a contest for self-government and for the great rights of man—glorious were encountered and sufferings were endured, which we, calmly enjoying their fruits, remember with gratitude to the men who toiled for us, and with fealty to the principles which they proclaimed.

The struggle was long and prolonged; and when the enemy succeeded in gaining possession of New York, the timid began to falter. All eyes were now turned to Europe. Deputies had been already dispatched to seek the assistance of France, and their hopes were not disappointed. One million of francs were given from the French treasury—cannon and military stores furnished from the arsenals of France—other stores to the value of a million of dollars placed to colonial ports accessible to our vessels—and a series of friendly acts commenced, which, on the 6th of February, 1778, was continued in a treaty of alliance, and in a declaration by which France bound herself to make no peace with England until the independence of the United States was fully recognized.

But it was not France alone which came to our aid. Spain, at that moment of '76 one of those heavens who were the creators of the naval glory of our country, Captain Lee, of Marblehead—cruising under a Continental commission, having taken and sent home five valuable prizes—finding it necessary to refit and obtain supplies and munitions of war, entered the port of Bilbao in Spain. The captains of two of his prizes and a part of their crews were on board. These officers immediately protested against their capture, and Capt. Lee was arrested on a charge of piracy. The Spanish Government directed the discharge of the case to be examined, together with the remonstrance granted by this prompt and manly action. Here was a critical juncture in our affairs. On the decision of the Spanish authority depended, not alone the fate of Capt. Lee, but the safety of the most important ports in Europe should be opened or closed to our cruisers and privateers. The English Minister in Spain brought all his influence to bear against us. At this moment the Declaration of the 4th of July reached Madrid. The emissary against Capt. Lee was dismissed—supplies for our vessels in need of repairing it were furnished—and public declaration made that in Spanish ports the new flag of America was as free and as welcome as ever the old and haughty flag of England.

Spain decided to put the bestirring. If it were more followed up by a present of one million francs in hard cash to the commercial agent of Congress—then military stores were sent to us from Bilbao—then the hint was given that three thousand barrels of powder, stored at New-Orleans, were at our service—the port of Havana was opened to us on the same terms as to France, and the further hint given that if an American ship should look in there occasionally it would find the door of a certain magazine open, and something in it useful for the war.

This was not the end of Spanish favors. Blankets for the regiments were sent as a present to Congress, through John Laurance, of Portsmouth—ship loads of military stores were dispatched—and on John Jay appearing at Madrid as Minister of the new States, without any provision being made by Congress for money to pay even his house rent, another gift of $150,000 in hard cash was made to him for use.

Moreover, Though the declaration in regard to Spanish America was not accompanied by any pledge against France, Spain abstained from making a treaty with our Minister, for the very excellent reason that she would not have been sustained in a declaration of war against England, for which she was not prepared. But that sagacious man who then held the reins of power in Spain, Floridia Blanca, was not idle. He immediately commenced building new ships and repairing those already built—the annual expenses of that navy, usually about one hundred million reals, or five million dollars, were suddenly raised to twenty million dollars, or, in the spring of '79, thirty-six ships of the line, mounting more guns than any fleet on the ocean had, being ready for sea, she declared war against England. This immense fleet, of which seven were three-deckers, of 100 to 120 guns, (our solitary three-decker, the *Pennsylvania*, has never yet got to sea) this immense fleet joined the French fleet, sailed to secure the command of the ocean, and during that and the *succeeding year*, *intercepted* the troops and supplies which had been sent to aid in our conquest.

Floridia Blanca was not to stop here, but while engaged in his naval preparations, made a treaty with the Emperor of Morocco, which opened the ports to the Mediterranean to our vessels, and sent a minister to reside with Hyder Ali in India, and fomented the war which that powerful prince maintained against England. Ramsay Rose, writing shortly after to Gen. Gates, says: "Heaven prosper our friend! Hyder Ali is the standing toast at my table." Floridia Blanca did not rest content with this, but used all the wiles of diplomacy, and all the force of Spain, to make difficulties for England in every part of the globe. When we are disposed to arraign the hand of covetousness toward any possession of now weakened Spain, let us remember the helping hand she gave to us, in our hour of suffering and of peril.

But the labors of Spain did not stop here. England, driven to desperation, used all her arts to draw the Northern Powers into her alliance, and with Russia succeeded so well that fifteen ships of the line were fitted out at Cronstadt, and the intimation given by the Empress Catharine to Sir James Harris, afterwards Lord Malmesbury, that that fleet would soon be ready to aid England in her contest. *British Minister* announced the joyful fact, and one of their journals even declared the Russian fleet to be already at Portsmouth.

In one week all this was changed; and there suddenly appeared, in the Spring of 1780, the important event of an armed neutrality, led to the Armed Neutrality, by which has been called a "virtual international law," the "*Charter of the liberty of the seas*." By this, the principle was established that free ships make free goods—that the neutral flag covers enemies' property—and that no blockade *which was not maintained by an effective force*—no blockade made merely by the London *Gazette*, would be recognized as valid.

John Adams, then Minister at the Hague, saw at once the whole force of this step, and, in a dispatch to Congress, said: "A declaration of war against England, on the part of Russia, could not have been more decisive," and again: "The pretended predominance of the British flag is now destroyed." "Russia now will never take part with England, and all the maritime powers must either remain neutral or join against her."

In the House of Lords a vast deal was said. Shelburne, said Lord Sandwich, "when I think of this Russian armament; by it the independence of America is established, and the first Commandment is that 'the Queen of the Seas was deposed, and her empire fallen.'"

Strenuous efforts were made by British Ministers to arrest the emergency. Appeals were addressed to Denmark and Sweden, but without effect; and during the year, 1780, Sweden, Denmark and Holland joined the league with Russia, which was, in its effects a league of hostility to England. Holland also was joined in the war; so that on one side stood Russia, Sweden and Denmark, and on the other, using all their forces against her, the United States,

FRANCE,
SPAIN,
HYDER ALI,
HOLLAND,

while all the Northern Powers were armed, nom 1 nally neutral, but really hostile to her autocratic pretensions.

One of our wisest statesmen, John Adams, exclaimed, a few years later: "We owe the blessings of peace *not to the causes assigned, but to the armed neutrality.*" And who was the real author of the armed neutrality? Who conceived that act, and who, by his ingenuity and indefatigable perseverance, led Russia, and with her the Northern powers to adopt it? Floridia Blanca, the Minister of Spain. And to him and to his country, I here render the honor, with all the more pleasure that this has not usually been done, and that the documents which establish their claim are in my possession.

For such did as the armed neutrality gave us—again we have to thank Spain.

With all this inequality of force the war still went on. Constant efforts were made by England to induce the Colonies to return to their allegiance—and, to their shame be it said, men were found ready to sell States to her propositions—men who, seduced by the hope of favors, cast by the promise of offices for themselves or for their wives, suggested to smear all and deny the principles of the Declaration. It was evident to the sagacious eye that the intelligence, patriotism, and energy of our Allies were not to be matched by the Government that there was more real enthusiasm for American liberty in the smallest cafe in Paris, than in a large portion of the country which we made.

Appeals and pacific terms offered by England to Spain, to France, but the constant reply was, a peace with America.

France and freedom were at length secured, and from that time—through various vicissitudes and difficulties—our country—by confidence in Democratic principles on the people—and by the spirit of mutual forbearance—our country among them—has gone on prospering and increasing, till its material forces if brought against the mightiest, and, did we but always act up to the Declaration of Independence, would be the mightiest of the earth.

While the old World, or which we turned for succor, was convulsed, ours, in coming to the rescue of arms, and battle fields stood arrayed for combat.

We may live neutrally in our terms;
We may be
We please to
Discourse for us
Our
Our
Our

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MARRIED.

BRYANT—HARRIS—In this City, on Monday, July 11, by the Rev. Samuel Cooke, Mr. MARK BRYANT, of this City, to Miss SUSANNA M. HARRIS, of New-Haven, Conn.

DIED.

ADAMS—In this City, on Monday afternoon, July 11, after a severe illness, WILLIAM GRANT, aged 50 years and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his son, 34 Charlton-st. The remains will be taken to Glen Cove for interment.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Second day, (Monday,) 11th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH ALLEN, widow of the late Thos. Pearsall, in the 86th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, E. D. Pearsall, No. 34 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Second day, (Monday,) July 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Fulton-ferry at 1 and 2 o'clock.

BENNETT.—On Second-day, (Monday,) July 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son, 8 Fourth-st., Mrs. ELIZABETH BENNETT, widow of the late Thos. Pearsall, in the 86th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Glen Cove for interment.

BOWNE.—At Flushing, on Second day, (Monday,) July 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel Bowne, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Fourth-day, (Wednesday,) July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Flushing Station on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

BOWNE.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, July 12, 1864, ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel Bowne, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Friday, July 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Flushing Station on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

BRADLEY.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, July 12, 1864, ELIZABETH, widow of Wilson Bradley, aged 82 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob Valentine, on Friday, July 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Jamaica Station on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York. Omnibuses will be in waiting at the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, on Friday.

BRADLEY.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, July 12, 1864, ELIZABETH, widow of Wilson Bradley, aged 82 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob Valentine, on Friday, July 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Jamaica Station on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York. Omnibuses will be in waiting at the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, on Friday.

BRUSH.—On Monday, July 11, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRUSH, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Wilson, No. 49 Bedford-st., on Wednesday, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Bedford Station on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

CHAMBERS.—On Monday, July 11, after a short illness, JOHN CHAMBERS, in the 70th year of his age.

His friends and those of his son-in-law, Wm. Wilson, and family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 49 Bedford-st., on Wednesday, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Bedford Station on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

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CHAPMAN.—On Monday, July 11, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Chapman, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Flushing Station on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

CHAPMAN.—On Monday, July 11, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Chapman, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Flushing Station on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

CLARK.—On Monday, July 11, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Clark, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Flushing Station on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

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Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Flushing Station on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

COLLINS.—On Monday, July 11, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH COLLINS, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 18 Downing-st., on Wednesday, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment

AUCTION SALES.

...E. G. HARRIS & Co., Auctioneers.
...COURT SALE OF VALUABLE ...
...ON THE ISLAND.—By ... Master ... will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, ... at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, ... sale, by order of the Supreme Court, ... Lot on the easterly side of Sarah Ann-street, ... Lot on the easterly side of same street, ... Lot on the easterly side of the same ... Terms—One-fifth of the purchase money may remain on ... and one-third on three years at 7 per cent. ... Maps will be ready and the property will be open for ... Further particulars apply to the Auc...

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
...SECRETORY SALE OF SCHOONER ... YACHT STARLIGHT AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 12, ... at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the ... schooner STARLIGHT, her tackle, apparel ... and furniture, &c. Said vessel is about 52 tons burden, ... three years old, in good order and well found in every re... Has unusual accommodations for a vessel of her size. ... For sails, awnings, anchors, boats, &c., &c., see ... Sale positive. Full particulars can be had at the office of ... the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine st.

MILLER & McEVILY, Auctioneers.
...VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—By order of the Supreme Court, MILLER & McEVILY will sell on TUESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two valuable houses and lot at ... northwest corner of Houston and Wooster sts., known as ... 541 Houston-st. Lot 20 by 75. A valuable and desirable business stand.

A. H. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
...000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at ... on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at ... No. 24 Cortlandt-st., a very desirable assort... of seasonable goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

J. H. H. BARTLEY, Auctioneer.
...AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, ... QUEENSWARE, &c.—On account of whom it may ... A large choice ... of varied goods, on TUESDAY, July 12, at 10 o'clock, at ... Sheriff-st. City and Country dealers will do well to attend.

MEDICAL.

...SCROFULA AND ERUPTIONS, CAUSED by impurities of blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is successfully cured by THIERMAZE; a trial alone necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book ... Thirty or Physiological Researches," Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 124 Bleecker-st., four doors below Broadway, New-York. Price 50 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York. J. STOR, No. 366 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. STEINFELD'S COGNAC BITTERS CURES THE CHOLERA, ... DIARRHŒA AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS. ... is no "quack nostrum," but a REMEDY of high ... in every civilized country. It has been favorably known and highly prized throughout the United ... for many years. It is made from PURE COGNAC ... in France, and imported and for sale by S. STEINFELD, No. 6 Park Row, New-York. Sole Agent for the United States.

CHARLES B. HAMMOND, M. D.,
...Graduate of Faculty of Medicine of Paris, and also of Professors CARROU and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be ... to all Diseases of a Private Nature. Sperma... Debility, &c. Said remedies are for sale at 504 Broadway, ... Consultations confidential. Hours, including Sundays, ... to 2 and 6 to 9 P. M. Communications by mail must ... Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 9. Consultation in the principal languages.

CONSULTATION OF THE UNFORTUNATE.
...Many thousands of all ages will be calling on DR. ... at No. 2 Division-st., the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the ... of Diseases of Women, Private Consultation.—... to be for thirty years combined his scientific ... of a certain class of cases which has brought ... Dr. H. unparalleled success, without a single instance of ... Such diseases when regular treatment and all ... have failed; cures without detention or restriction ... the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust ... and nauseating effects of all other remedies; cures in ... of the most delicate nature, the result of indiscretion ... It is a vital and cannot be obtained genuine ... Dr. H. at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book ... Advice, free, if by letter, if you call. Medicines, ... carefully packed, with elaborate colored ... portraying every feature and phase of the ... Price of Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, which ... the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging ... taint of the virus from the system.

...Dr. H. has effected cures of the cases that are ... to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven ... by quacks to break out again in the form ... pimples on the face, pains in the joints and ... ulcerations.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES ... years, confined the attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has attained a large number of ... a success which has won for him the confi... of the public. The remedies are mild, and there ... no restriction to business. Dr. WATSON receives ... at his consulting rooms, from 9 A. M. to 9 ... at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of ...

DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is ... extensively in London and New-York, is the ... which clearly explains the nature and mode of ... of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different ... and wrote also is full of INTERESTING CASES, the re... instructive, correct or other causes. Any ... of a private character and desiring to be ... should read this book. Price $1 per copy. "Dr. WATSON'S ... has been written by a person of great practical ... and we cordially recommend it."—Medical ... Sent to be the author, as above; also, by ... DR. MILLER, No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

MAGNETIC LUCINA CORDIAL OR ... OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive ... of the human system is that superseding all ... of the kind, when its virtues become fully ... It will be found to be very luscious. Its ... on the sexual and reproductive organs is ... alarming all over-excitement, and infusing ... nervous organization that degree of tension ... requisite to give the human system the enjoy... its full powers, both mentally and physically. ... is equally remarkable; it invigorates the ... and by thus diminishing all nutritious substances, and ... the tissues pure and wholesome blood; thus ... is preserved, and the whole framework of ... built on a more vigorous and healthier ... Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for ... Sold by DR. MAGNIN, ...

...ALL IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES. ... AND SINGLE, IN RELATION OR DIS... TO MARRIAGE.—DR. LORDON AND ... MEDICAL ADVISER (LADY AND GENT... ON MARRIAGE, 128 pages, with elegant ... engravings. Price $1. Sold ... Lordon, M. D., at Walker-st., near ... Broadway, N. Y. Consultations confi... Scientific and Chemic applications, skillfully ... Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 9. Consul... in the principal languages.

...DR. MARSH'S REMEDY FOR THE UNFORTUNATE ... Manufacturer of 25 years would call calling on DR. ... at No. 2 Division-st., the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Di... New-York City, established in 1834, for the ... of Diseases of Women, Life, Private Consultation.—... to be for thirty years combined his scientific ... of a certain class of cases which has brought ... unparalleled success, without a single instance of ... Such diseases when regular treatment and all ... have failed; cures without detention or restriction ... the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust ... and nauseating effects of all other remedies; cures in ... of the most delicate nature, the result of indiscretion ... It is a vital and cannot be obtained genuine ... Dr. H. at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book ... Advice, free, if by letter, if you call. Medicines, ... carefully packed, with elaborate colored ... portraying every feature and phase of the ... Price of Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, which ... the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging ... taint of the virus from the system.

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DENTISTRY.

...DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, ... may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, ... exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret ... which enables him to warrant a cure in all cases under... The victims of misplaced confidence who have ... in vain should consult advertiser, who can call on Dr. C. ... the certainty of being radically cured or no charge ...

DENTISTRY.

...DR. BATES.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENTIST, ... 14 Union-square, North, opposite Everett House, ... to his professional duties. Dentistry performed not in ... but in the most perfect manner. Mineralized gum ... and performed without the pain. Mineralized gum ... without inhaling the gases. Children's teeth ... and nerves given. No. 14 Broadway, corner ...

BILLIARDS.

...REMOVAL. ... OF THE ... BILLIARD TABLES, ... Have removed from Nos. 45 and 47 Ann-st., to ... Nos. 43, 45, 47 AND 49 CROSBY-ST., ... between Broadway and Lafayette.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

...ARAB SADDLE HORSES WANTED.—... Must be easy paced, (trot or lope,) and a good jumper. ... kind and gentle, and sound in every respect, sure ... and free from vice. Address Box No. 4,000 Lower ... with description, and stating by whom and ... purpose he has been used, and where he may be ...

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

...STEVENSON'S, No. 9 PRINCE-ST., between ... and Lafayette-sts., is the most approved, cheapest and ... place in the city to get Wedding and Visiting Cards ... Engraved. Ladies can have their cards engraved ... at their residence. Fine Stationery, Monograms and ... Dies. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, ... call at Lewis & Conger's Furnishing Emporium, ... 277 Broadway, and purchase a set of Jewelry. It will cause no pain to cost $50, and will fill the ... most exacting. For sale by all leading dealers. Manufactured by J. STEVENS, No. 208 Church-st., and No. ... Broadway, corner of Reade-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK.

...OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF AND ... FIFTH AVENUE AT 59TH-ST. ...

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office until Wednesday, July 20, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery on the Central Park, subject to the annexed specifications, of from one to 65,000 feet of water pipe. The sizes of the pipes will run from three (3) to ten (10) inches, inclusive, in diameter.

The delivery to commence by Aug. 10, and the whole quantity to be delivered by Sept. 10 next.

Proposals for cast iron pipe will be for the delivery only on the Central Park, subject to the annexed specifications.

Proposals for pipe of any other kind than cast iron will include the laying and completion of the system for use, by Oct. 1 next, with a guarantee for two years, and must be accompanied by samples of proposed pipe, and description of the process of manufacture, and of the materials used, and the manner of laying the pipe, with references to places where the same has been used.

The trenching and back-filling will not be included in the contract.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be reserved until the whole is completed.

Specifications, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Thursday, July 14, between the hours of 10 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipes," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Central Park."

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-

...CEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Grosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY F. LEE,
ALEX. M. KERSH.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS

...appointed by an act of the Legislature for McAdamizing certain roads in the town of Morrisania, in the county of Westchester, will receive sealed proposals for grading and grubbing about two and a half miles of road, and for McAdamizing about 9¼ miles of road in said town, according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of ANDREW FINLAY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information on the subject on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of each week until the 20th inst. A copy of the profile and grades can be seen at any time at THOS. RAE'S store, corner of the Boston and Westchester roads. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals made.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

...TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Company, No. 12 Fulton-st., until THURSDAY, July 21, for about
70,000 feet 5x7 Yellow Pine Timber.
3,000 Chestnut or Oak Cross Ties, 7 feet long.
60 tons Cast Iron Gutter Plates.
10 tons Cast Iron Knees.

Also for the labor required to construct about half a mile of single track on the Bay Ridge route and about three-quarters of a mile of double track on Furman-st.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company.

BROOKLYN, July 11, 1859.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—TO

...COAL DEALERS.—Proposals will be received for supplying three hundred tons of coal, more or less, for one year from Nov. 1, 1859. For information apply to the undersigned, from 12th to 20th July.

SAMUEL B. THOMSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, No. 116 West 10th-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 1 Department-st.
Committee on Fuel and Board of Trustees of New-York Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—J. WATTS DE PEYSTER ... against SAMUEL JAUDON, CATHERINE DE NAVARRE MACOMB, SUSAN MACOMB, PHILIP KEARNEY, AGNES KEARNEY his wife, ARCHIBALD K. KEARNEY, sole surviving Trustee, Executor, &c., and ESTELLE DE PEYSTER, wife of J. Watts de Peyster.—Sale in Partition.—In pursuance of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled cause, at a Special Term held in the City of New-York on the 8th day of May, 1859, the referee by the said decree appointed, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1859, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, auctioneer, the following described valuable real estate described in the said decree as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel and tract of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follow: All that certain mansion-house and lot of ground situate in the First (formerly West) Ward of the City of New-York, and opposite to the Bowling-green in the Broadway, and containing in front forty (40) feet and eight (8) inches, and in the rear forty (40) feet and one (1) inch, and extending in length from Broadway to Green-wich st., be the same more or less, and bounded to the southward by the house and lots of Archibald Kennedy, Esq., and to the north by the house and grounds of Robert Livingston, Esq., as the same are described or conveyed in and by a certain deed made and executed by Henry Leight, Philip Kearney and Frederick De Peyster, the executors of John Watts, deceased, to Philip Kearney, Jr., Susan Macomb and John Watts de Peyster, bearing date the 7th day of October, 1842, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York: in Liber 420 of Conveyances, page 276, Dec. 19, 1845; and being the premises now known as No. three (3) Broadway, in the City of New-York: together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in wise appertaining.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, Referee.
JAMES MULFORD, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ... NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—ALFRED MOORE, Plaintiff, agt. DELIA A. MOORE, Executrix, and THOMAS B. ELLS, Executor of the last will and testament of KIMBALL F. COLFAX, deceased, and the said Delia A. Moore, in her own right, Leprelette H. Moore, Charles A. Colfax, Albert E. Colfax, Augustus J. Dayton and Harriet L. Dayton, his wife, John A. Dayton, Kimball C. Dayton, Josephine T. Dayton, Harriet L. Dayton, Lois V. Dayton, Lydia Colfax, Defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Montague-place, near Court-st., in said City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 14, 1859. O. J. & C. LOWRY,
jy6-law6w* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS-WELL G. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, his administratrix, at the store of William Colgate, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.

Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
m17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE ... Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there of to the subscribers, at their office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 22, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,
ap26-law6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE ... Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859. JAMES H. NOE, Executor.
my24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE ... Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 683 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.
ap13-law6mTu* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

FURNITURE.

...ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—... in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, ... finished in landscape, fruits and flowers, at E. P. ... FARRINGTON'S, No. 326 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, ... Established 1845.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—... Elegant chamber suites for City and country, in all ... styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the ... old established manufactory, No. 684 Broadway, five ... doors above Lewis' Kossuth Theatre. Warerooms, Mott-... tenement, &c.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES, ... Cribs, Bedsteads, Cribs, &c., new styles. The Eagle ... Spring Mattress, with invalid attachment, the best and ... cooled bed in use; Patent Rocking Invalid Lounges; ... Mattresses of all kinds; good and cheap at WALKER'S, ... No. 684 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, ... Carriage and ornamental enamel-colored superior in ... style and finish to any made in this country. Also, ... varnish, bronzing, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., ... No. 593 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR... NITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, ... at 625 and 627 Broadway. Also, mirrors and cabinets ... WARREN WARD, No. 627 Canal-st., ... busy down east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON ... FOUNDRY BROOMS.—Brooms and up to stores free of charge. ... Furniture sent on approval. Dealers terms to the trade. ... JAMES BOOTH, No. 100 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. ... —A fair value given for furniture, carpets, bookcases, ... at No. 128 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

SHIPPING.

...OUTSIDE TO RIVERPOOL FOR DISPATCH.
The fine A1 copper-copper new steamship GREAT ... master, will sail from New-York, for Liverpool, on THURSDAY, June 30, at 10 A. M. Will call for Liverpool to follow vessel on THURSDAY, July 28.

The state-room and dining-room for cabin accommodation is the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.

Rates of passage (from which extra charge will be made for wines and liquors, which are to be had on board):

As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time, all papers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:

"LIVERPOOL, June 24, 1859.

The GREAT BRITAIN never steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-class steamer, and are prepared to insure goods in her at the very lowest terms.

Signed,
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES, FALKNER & CO.,
RAWDON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. E. HIND,
PELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."

Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 26 Pine st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. Lowe, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, isolating the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $85.

Passengers not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ... ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Saturday, July 16.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY ... LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 00
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 00

No charge for Berths State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA ... CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. Foster, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30	To Augusta, Ga	$20
To Mobile	25	To Atlanta, Ga	25
To Montgomery, Ala	25	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Nashville, Tenn	25	To Macon, Ga	25
To Memphis, Tenn	30	To Jacksonville, Fla	25
To Knoxville, Tenn	27	To Pilatka, Fla	25

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. J. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 16.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE ... American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, July 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Savannah, with insurance and accommodations. $15 through ticket to New-Orleans. Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 15 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
P. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 7 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds Thursday, July 21.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE ... British and North American Royal Mail steamship BAHAMA, Capt. A. BROWNELL, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 6th July, (about the 21st July.)

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PE... TERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday, 12th and 13th inst., at Murray Hill Wharf, foot of North Moore-st., at 5 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $7. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPEN... sable during war) issued through J. B. MONES, Notary Public, No. 288 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once assisting on and to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the streets or placed upon the sidewalk from whence it is soon scattered over the street. (It is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed at their own expense.)

3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartman.

4. The placing on the sidewalks or obstructing of ashes from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old materials from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and believ for the co-operation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling-house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or miscon-duct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex-sts; and he shall be promptly rewarded.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,
DANIEL F. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.
Whereas, Mrs. FANNIE DEANE HALSEY, ... resident of this City, left her home on the first day of June, and her dead body was found on the fifth day of June last, in the water near Ridge, in Kings county; and whereas, circumstances connected with the disappearance and death of Mrs. Halsey, warrant the suspicion that she was murdered: Now, therefore, I, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Fannie Deane Halsey. The above reward will be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney that the arrest and conviction were secured by the person claiming the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City Hall of the City of New York, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE ... existing between the undersigned under the name of RIMMER & WILLIAMS, expired on the 10th day of May, 1859, by its own limitation. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 179 Broadway.

WILLIAM RIMMER.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

New-York, June 30, 1859.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership for the business of importing and dealing in needles, fine cutlery, pearl buttons, &c., &c., under the name and firm of RIMMER, WILLIAMS & HOAG, No. 179 Broadway.

WILLIAM RIMMER.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
FRANCIS M. HOAG.
New-York, July 1, 1859.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—JU... LY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.—THE EMPIRE HEATER WORKS ... have removed from No. 413 to No. 514 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the EMPIRE KITCHEN RANGE, so celebrated for its roasting and boiling qualities, as well as for baking, is offered for sale, wholesale and retail.

SUMMER RESORTS.

...SALT-SPRING SPRINGS.
This hotel, so long and favorably known to the ... Summer resorters of Onondaga, has undergone ... improvements, and is now open for the season. ... hotel has been put in complete repair, with all modern ... conveniences. The Medical Springs, situated on the ... premises, are in full operation, and have a reputation ... which no other hotel has, or can have.

W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

FRASCATI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LE ... FEARDENT, the new proprietor of the magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the country and family tourists that the Frascati is open with every modern improvement, with 200 beds of all prices; colossal garden and reading room. With yesterday from all railroad depots and ferries. The Frascati Hotel is supplied with every luxury—system, from the table to the wine cellar, quiet and cool water basins in the hotel, playing all the day, combines to the culinary business, and, over the rest of elements, a constant breeze from the coast waves ... Visitors can be at their leisure and ... during ... Visitors can be at their leisure and ... during ... Visitors can be at their leisure and ... during

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from Continental Europe.

Battle of Solferino—Details of the Action.

Capitulation, Friday, June 24.

Later from Italy.—The Emperor has commanded and lost to-day his battle. *His army*, consequently *at Lonato* will be obliged to retreat to-night. *It was a battle in which* the best generals of the world were engaged, and nearly all the great armies of modern times. *It was extended at a point almost* in the centre of Austria. Both armies were eager to begin it, and yet surprised. It was a battle in which French skill was pitted against Austrian science. The victory was gained by the French, but at a fearful sacrifice of life. Both armies were eager to begin the battle, and the struggle, when it came, was terrible. Never in the history of the world has there been a battle in which so many men were engaged, or in which so much blood was shed, and apparently nothing gained. Both armies were exhausted by the struggle, and neither could claim the victory. The Austrians were driven from the field, but the French were too much cut up to pursue them. The battle was fought on the plains of Solferino, and Cavriana, and Lonato, and Desenzano, and Pozzolengo, and Guidizzolo, and Medole, and Castiglione, and Volta, and Goito, and Mantua, and Peschiera, and Verona, and Roverbella, and Villafranca, and Valeggio, and Borghetto, and Monzambano, and Pozzo Marone, and Sandra, and Roncoferraro, and Ronconi, and Sommacampagna, and Custozza, and Somma Campagna, and Sona, and Pastrengo, and Lazise, and Bardolino, and Garda, and Salo, and Desenzano, and Rivoli, and Montebaldo